THE EXAMINER.

VOL. XXV. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1874. NO. 48.

CLOSING AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

AT THE

POST OFFICE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND,

AFTER MONDAY, 11th MAY.

MAILS.	CLOSE.	DUE.
Nova Scotia.	Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 p. m.	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 6 p. m.
Ontario, Quebec, New Br'nswick and United States,	Mond., Wed., & Frid., 9 p.m.	Mon., Wed., and Friday, 10-30, p. m.
Great Britain via Halifax,	Every alternate Friday, commencing on Friday 15th May at 9 p. m. Supplementary mail every alternate Sunday, 2-50, p.m. commencing Sunday 17th May.	About every alternate Saturday, commmencing Saturday, 16th May, 10 p. m.
Great Britain, via Quebec,	Monday, 9 p. m.	Friday, 10-30, p. m.
Great Britain, via United States,	Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 p. m.	Mond., Wed., and Friday, 10-30, p. m.
Newfoundland and West Indies,	Same as Great Britain, via Halifax.	Same as Great Britain, via Halifax.
Summerside and intermediate offices,	Daily, Sunday excepted, 9 p. m.	Daily, Sunday excepted, 2 p. m.
Georgetown and intermediate offices	Daily, Sunday excepted, 9 p. m.	Daily, Sunday excepted, 2 p. m.
Western — Tignish, Alberton, &c.,	Wednesday, Saturday, 9 p. m.	Tuesday, Friday, 2 p. m.
Eastern—St. Peter's, Souris, &c.,	Monday, Thursday, 9 p. m.	Wednesday, Saturday, 7 p.m.
Southern—Murray Harbor Belfast, &c.,	Monday, Thursday, 9 p. m.	Wednesday, Saturday, 2 p.m.
Bedeque—Tryon, Crapaud, &c.,	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 p. m.	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 2.30, p. m.
Brackley Point—Covehead, &c.,	Monday, Thursday, 8 a. m.	Tuesday, Friday, 9 a. m.
Pisquid—Johnston's River, &c.,	Friday, 12-30, p. m.	Friday, 10 a. m.

Letters to be Registered must be posted by 8-30, p. m., both postage and Registration fee must be prepaid.

The Postage on transient Newspapers, and on lette.s for City delivery must be prepaid.

Letters may be posted in the Letter Boxes on mail Steamers up to the time of their departure.

A. A. MACDONALD, Postmaster.

Post Office, Ch'town, P. E. I., 9th May, 1874.

ALMANAC FOR DECEMBER, 1874.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 8th Day, 7h. 54m., p.m., N. W., below horizon.
First Quar., 16th Day, 8h. 12m., a.m., N. E., below horizon.
Full Moon, 22d Day, 2h. 44m., a.m., S.W.
Last Quar., 30th Day, 10h., 23m., a.m., W.

D. M.	DAY WEEK	SUN rise	SUN sets	MOON sets	HIGH water	DAY'S len'th
		H M	H M	A	A	H M
1	Tuesday	7 28	4 10	1 36	4 49	8 42
2	Wedn'sd'y	30	10	1 50	5 53	40
3	Thursday	31	9	2 5	6 58	38
4	Friday	32	9	2 24	7 45	27
5	Saturday	33	9	2 43	8 39	36
6	Sunday	34	8	3 8	9 9	34
7	Monday	35	8	3 40	9 48	33
8	Tuesday	36	8	4 22	10 26	32
9	Wedn'sd'y	37	8	4 54	11 4	31
10	Thursday	38	8	6 16	11 44	30
11	Friday	39	8	7 27	M	29
12	Saturday	40	8	8 41	0 24	28
13	Sunday	41	8	9 55	1 5	27
14	Monday	42	8	11 11	1 48	26
15	Tuesday	43	8	M	2 33	26
16	Wedn'sd'y	43	8	0 27	3 26	25
17	Thursday	44	9	1 45	4 33	25
18	Friday	44	9	3 6	5 45	25
19	Saturday	45	9	4 30	7 1	24
20	Sunday	46	10	5 57	8 7	24
21	Monday	46	10	7 21	9 3	24
22	Tuesday	47	11	8 35	9 55	24
23	Wedn'sd'y	47	11	9 32	10 43	24
24	Thursday	47	12	10 15	11 30	25
25	Friday	48	13	10 42	A 14	25
26	Saturday	48	13	11 8	0 55	25
27	Sunday	48	14	11 27	1 35	26
28	Monday	49	15	11 42	2 14	26
29	Tuesday	49	16	11 56	2 57	27
30	Wedn'sd'y	49	17	A 11	3 46	28
31	Thursday	7 49	4 17	1 29	4 43	8 28

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. D. SHIRREFF,
Auctioneer, Commission Merchant,
BROKER
AND GENERAL AGENT,
CHATHAM, - NEW BRUNSWICK.
—:o:—
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
Aug. 3, 1874.—4m

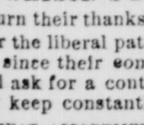
CARVELL BROTHERS,
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission Merchants,
AND
GENERAL AGENTS,
BANK BUILDING, QUEEN STREET
Charlottetown, P. E. Island

JAMES BRENAN,
House, Sign, and Carriage Painter,
Paper Hanger & Glazier
SOURIS WEST.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
July 7, 1873. 1y

H. R. MUHLICS'
Kitchen & Galley,
Furnishing Depot.
ALSO, DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Ship Work,
SCUPPERS and Water Closet, Pipes, Lead, Figures, Deep-sea and Hand-Leads, Lead Cisterns made, and Water Closets fitted up at the shortest notice.
CREIGHTON STREET,
OPPOSITE UNION HOUSE,
PICTOU, N. S.
Ch'town, June 1, 1874.—1y

VULCAN FOUNDRY
GEORGETOWN.
STOVES, wholesale and retail. WINDLASS and MACHINERY CASTINGS in general always on hand, or supplied at the shortest notice.
Cash Paid
FOR ALL KINDS of OLD & SCRAP IRON.
J. A. RUTHERFORD & Co,
June 2, 1873.—1 y Georgetown

HERMANS & SON.



Bell-Hangers, Gun and Tin-smiths,
QUEEN STREET,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S DRUG STORE,
BEG to return their thanks to the general public for the liberal patronage extended to them since their commencement in business, and ask for a continuance of the same. They keep constantly on hand:—
A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF
TINWARE, KITCHEN UTENSILS
&c. &c. &c.
All orders in the above business will be punctually attended to.
Having lately made large purchases in the Cheapest Markets, intended for House Builders, such as
Gas Fitting, Water Closets, Bell Fitting, &c., &c.,
We are prepared to sell them at Rates as Low as can be had in the city, and will fit them up in a good workmanlike style.
To a generous public we would say, that all orders in this branch of our business will be attended to with despatch.
A lot of First-class WATER COOLERS on hand. **Sayer's Crystal Blue** sold cheaper than ever. [Nov. 11, 1871.]

BUSINESS CARDS.

WILLIAM DODD,
Commission Merchant and
AUCTIONEER
QUEEN SQUARE,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

BANGOR HOUSE,
PLEASANTLY SITUATED ON
North Side King's Square,
St. John, - - - New Brunswick.
J H. RUSSEL, PROPRIETOR.

WILLIAM JAMS HENEY,
AUCTIONEER, GENERAL BROKER, AND COMMISSION AGENT,
DEALER IN CHOICE
FAMILY GROCERIES, TOBACCO & FANCY GOODS,
PRINCE ST., COR. OF DORCHESTER,
Charlottetown, - - - P. E. Island

F. M. CAMPBELL.
General Merchant
COMMISSION AGENT,
AUCTIONEER & BROKER
TRINITY CORNER, GEORGETOWN, P. E. I.
AGENT FOR THE
Standard Life Insurance Co.
Sept. 1, 1873. 1y

St. Lawrence Marine Insurance Co. of P. E. Island.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, Esq., *President.*
JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Esq.
ARTEMAS LORD, Esq.
RALPH B. PEAKE, Esq.
P W. HYNDMAN, Esq.
THOMAS MORRIS, Esq.
W. D. STEWART, Esq.
Risks taken daily at theiroffice, Exchange Building.
FREDERICK W. HYNDMAN,
Ch'town, March 16, 1874.—1y *Secretary*

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

THE Subscribers, having taken the Factory formerly occupied by PROUD & MACCOUBRAY, are prepared to conduct the business of CARRIAGE BUILDING in all its departments.
Carriages and Sleighs made to order.
Repairs done with neatness and despatch.
All orders filled when promised.
YOUNKER, OFFER & CO.
Oct. 19, 1874—tf

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE AND LIFE.
Invested Funds, 1st Jan'y., 1874, $21,628,356
Deposited with Receiver General of Canada, 162,800
Other Investments in Dominion of Canada, 367,091
FAIR RATES.
Prompt & Liberal Settlements.
Insurance against Fire effected upon Private Residences, Household Furniture and Farm Properties, for
One, Three or more years,
At Reduced Rates.
Office—Great George Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
R. R. FITZGERALD, Agent
WM. DUNLOP, Special Agent
Ch'town, July 27, 1874.—6m

FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE.
IMPERIAL
Fire Insurance Company
OF LONDON.
Subscribed and Invested Capital £1,965,000 Sterling.
MONTREAL
Marine Assurance Commpany.
Capital and Cash Assets over $1,000,000
The above OFFICES being of UNDOUBTED STANDING, guarantee perfect security and prompt payment of losses.
FENTON T. NEWBERY,
Agent for Prince Edward Island
Ch'town, Jan. 20, 1874. 1y

Manhood Restored.
A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassu street, New York.
oct5 6m

POETRY.

ORMSKIRK.

Away from the noise of the city,
  I wander through meadows green;
The fitful sun is shining
  But dimly across the scene;

Until as it nears its setting
  It pierces through clouds that lower,
And the gray old town is transfigured,
  And the church with its spire and tower.

A moment the glory lingers—
  Then goes as a tale that is told;
And the Wheatsheaf Inn I enter
  From the outer darkness and cold.

And while I sit through the evening
  By the warmth of the glowing fire,
The hostess tells me the story—
  The tradition of tower and spire.

"Here once there dwelt two sisters,
  Unmarried and growing old,
Who would not leave to a stranger
  To inherit their lands and gold.

"So they built a church with their riches,
  But whether that church should be
Adorned with a tower or spire
  Was where they could not agree.

"So each one did as pleased her;
  (Their name they say was Orm;)
And the tower and spire together
  Are standing through time and storm."

I sit by the fire and ponder
  How centuries long have flown
While the quarrel of those old spinsters
  Is fixed in enduring stone.

And I think of the many builders,
  Each one with his private plan,
Who have toiled through the weary ages,
  On the temple which Christ began.

But I know that the great Designer,
  Will harmonise all at length,
The Catholic spire of beauty,
  The Protestant tower of strength.

And when shall shine forth the glory
  Of Christ, the Unsetting Sun,
We shall see the temple transfigured,
  And know that our work is one.

One Lord hath given His children
  One Faith on His name to call,
One Baptism into His kingdom,
  One Church for the prayers of all.

Though each from his neighbor differs
  And a tower by a steeple stands,
We have all together been builders
  Of a house not made with hands.

—*Scribner's Monthly.*

LITERATURE.

KATHARINE.

A TALE OF WOMAN'S TRIALS.

CHAPTER VIII.—*Continued.*

During the next week, to the surprise of the medical men, Mr. Grove continued in the same state. He seldom slept—never if he could avoid it—and would scarcely suffer Katharine to leave his sight, until the poor girl, worn out with anxiety, pity and fatigue, would have sunk but for the interposition of Mr. Du Val, who had obtained a strange influence over the patient, and whose long and constant visits were the only seasons when Katharine was permitted to take rest, for, with the waywardness of disease, Mr. Grove had taken so great a dislike to his son that, except during the intervals of sleep, when he watched him unseen, Edward dared not enter the room.

With Mrs. Grove and Jane, to whom for Katharine's sake, he was attentive and courteous, Mr. Du Val was an especial favorite; and attributing his visits solely to Jane's fascination, her mother gave him a pressing and general invitation to the house, of which he eagerly availed himself—not, however, for the purpose Mrs. Grove hoped, but for the opportunities it gave him of seeing Katharine.

Meanwhile, the object of his care, innocent and inexperienced as a child, remained wholly unconscious of her power, although she soon learned to look to him for aid or advice in all her difficulties and trials. And it would have been strange indeed if she had done otherwise, for Maurice Du Val had, more than most men, the difficult art of winning confidence. He was very handsome, the tall, dark, manly beauty of the Norman. About his very step and voice was that inexpressible something, which, once heard, is never forgotton, and which, although it only belongs to the aristocrat, is not always possessed even by him. His manners had the high-bred ease of one who felt himself the descendant of a long descended race; his liberality was almost reckless; and the presents he lavished upon Mrs. Grove and Jane, and at last upon the patient, were of daily occurrence. At first the gifts were offered shyly, and with graceful apologies, being confined to such things as appeared needful; but at last, when he saw how eagerly everything was grasped, how little delicacy the recipients felt, he gave his presents as a matter of course, buying thus the right to visit, unchecked, the house where Katharine lived. To her, however, he never offered a fruit or flower; and while Jane gloried in the smart, expensive articles she threw out such broad, coarse hints to obtain, and thought them proofs of the giver's admiration, Kate unconsciously blushed with pleasure, to feel that she had been treated with so much greater respect; for she thought, and thought rightly, that a man who, without any right or need to do so, makes costly presents to a woman, must have marvellous little respect for her.

It was very remarkable, that in spite of all his civilities and kindnesses, neither Jane nor her mother detected the contempt which at last their visitor took so little pains to conceal, nor saw, in their blind vanity and rapacity, that the presents he made were given less as presents than as purchase-money for the right to come unquestioned to the house, and spend each day some brief, bright moments with Katharine. Strange it was, too, that Edward's eyes, sharpened by love, did not detect his rival; strange, also, was Katherine's blindness; but stranger than all, was the evident satisfaction with which this state of things was regarded by Maurice.

Engrossed by attendance upon her uncle, Katharine had nearly forgotten the trial and her ignorance of M'Evoy's fate, when one day, upon Mr. Du Val's entrance into the sitting-room, he found her standing by the table, pale as ashes, and trembling violently, while in her hand she held a card, upon which her eyes were riveted. The servant was at the door, repeating, as he went in, 'He says he will see you, Miss!'

One glance at Katharine's agitated countenance satisfied Maurice that the person whose determination to see her was so strongly insisted upon, was an unwelcome visitor; and another glance at the servant warned him, also, that she was drawing strange inferences from the manner with which her message had been received. Speaking, therefore, to her in the tone which, musical as it was, few ever dared to disobey, he said—

'Miss Nugent is engaged now; when she is at leisure she will let you know.'

The girl stared wonderingly, and seemed about to remonstrate, but the calm, steadfast glance of the quiet eye bent full upon her silenced her, and she left the room without a word.

'What is the matter?' said Maurice, going up to Kate the moment the door closed. Who is this person who wishes to see you? Is it any one whom I can see for you?'

'No, no! oh, no, no!' cried Kate nervously.

'Why not? If it is a man of business, I can see him, and settle it as well as you, who are certainly not fit to be tormented with any such thing now; and if it is a visitor, let me ring the bell, and say, 'Not at home.'

'He says he must see me!' faltered Kate, in a voice trembling with fear.

'Must! There shall be no must where you say nay,' answered Maurice sternly.

'But what can I do?'

'Depute me to act for you. Tell me what the man wants—pray do not tremble so—and what you choose to say, and it shall be said. No man in England shall enter your presence, or force you to an interview against your will, while I am here to protect you.'

The tone in which these words were spoken thrilled to Katharine's heart, giving her a new, happy feeling of security, and she looked up to express it, when the passionate glance which met hers, cast her eyes instantly to the ground, and covered her face and neck with blushes.

A glowing smile parted the young man's lips, as he saw Kate's beautiful eyes sink beneath his glance, but instantly controlling it, he said, in a quiet voice—

'Well, Miss Nugent, shall I see this man, or shall I ring and send him away?'

'Neither, neither!' replied Kate, again looking up in alarm. 'I dare not.'

'Dare not—why? Has he any claim upon you?'

'No, none! None but what has been cancelled, had it been ten times as great.'

'Then send him away; do not let his insolence annoy you, but send him away at once.'

And as he spoke, he raised his hand to the bell, but before he could ring it, the servant reappeared.

'Mr. M'Evoy says that he can't wait no longer, Miss, and he must see you at once.'

'Miss Nugent is engaged, as she was before,' replied Mr. Du Val; 'but I am at leisure, and with her permission I can see the man, if he wishes it. Go and tell him so.'

A dead silence, broken only to Kate by the loud frightened beating of her heart, followed the girl's disappearance. In a few moments she returned.

'Mr. M'Evoy's respects, Miss, and he says he'll call another day, when you're at liberty.'

'Now, Miss Nugent, make me one promise,' said Maurice, when they were again alone,—'never see this man. Whatever claim he wishes to persuade you that he has, he is evidently prepared to enforce by insolence and threats. He will not meet me because he he dares not; but he will terrify you into seeing him if he can, and when he does, you will be no match for him. Promise, then, that you will not see him, or that, if he insists upon an interview, you will fix it for a time when I am here to protect you. He is a bad fellow, I am certain, for although he was acquitted of the robbery, there cannot be a shadow of doubt that he committed it.'

Kate made no reply, but Mr. Du Val, who had learned from Mrs. Grove and Jane all they knew or conjectured about the burglary and her obstinate silence, was prepared for it. From Katharine herself, at various times, and by little and little, he had heard all that she felt privileged to tell of Mary's history and death, and many of the wanting links being supplied by her aunt and cousin, he had arrived at the conclusion that, in some way or other, *Mary*, and *not Kate*, was implicated. But how to ascertain this, and make his conviction certinty, was a difficulty out of which he could see no way.

All that he could glean of Mary's habits, principles, and ideas, forbade the supposition that she, or any one favored by her, had been the robber; and yet the more he thought, the more he pondered upon Kate's persevering refusal to dwell upon her cousin's last hours,—he who so loved to make her life and precepts at other times the subjects of continual conversation,—the more certain Maurice felt that the mystery was persisted in *for Mary's sake*, and not for Kate's.

And to make this clear, Maurice Du Val, from whose purposes, right or wrong, nothing was ever allowed to turn him, watched and waited, treasuring up stray words and morsels of information, until he obtained sufficient to work upon; and then, without giving him the slightest clue to his reason for wishing it, the young man went to a celebrated criminal lawyer, and directed him to trace back for ten years the career of James M'Evoy, who had just been tried and acquitted at the Old Bailey.

'Let me have all the information it is possible to gain, not only of the man's own history, but of any unusual circumstances connected with any persons with whom he has been associated. I fancy that at one time he was in Scotland; I wish to know where, and with whom, and in what capacity he lived. Also if he is married, and to whom. It will be an expensive investigation, of course; but for that I am prepared. When your costs exceed this cheque, let me know; there is my address. I shall hope to hear something within a week, and if money is not spared, but applied liberally in proper quarters, there can be no doubt that I shall be gratified. Only tell your men, Mr. Colville, that I pay better for expedition than delay. It will not be the length of time my business takes me to do, but the celerity and perfectness with which it is done, that will reconcile me to heavy payments.'

'That's a man of business,' thought the lawyer, as he returned to his seat after bowing his client out, 'and knows the world, and what it is that rules it. Ah, if people would always remember that if they want their business well done, they must pay well, what a great deal less grumbling there would be. They pay an educated man like a shoeblack, and then wonder if he works like one. Here, Evans,' he said loudly, 'go down to Bow Street, and bring one of the runners here. The oldest and sharpest fellow you can get,—Southern, if he is there; and lose no time.'

To be continued.

AGRICULTURAL.

RULES FOR THE CARE OF SHEEP.

A circular issued by F. C. D. McKay, the General Agent of the American Emigrant Company, gives the following:—

The company have already ten thousand sheep scattered among the farmers who purchased land of them, in flocks ranging in size from fifty to two hundred head.

1. Keep sheep dry under foot with litter. This is even more necessary than roofing them Never let them stand or lie in mud or snow.

2. Take up lamb rams early in the summer, and keep them up until December 1st following, when they may be turned out.

3. Drop or take out the lowest bars, thus saving broken limbs.

4. Count avery day.

5. Begin graining with the greatest care, and use the smallest quantity at first.

6. If a yew looses her lamb milk her daily, for a few days, and mix a little alum with her salt.

7. Let no hogs eat with the sheep, by any means. in the spring.

8. Give the lambs a little millfeed in time of weaning.

9. Never frighten sheep, if possible to avoid it.

10 Sow rye for weak ones in cold weather, if you can.

11. Separate all weak, or thin or sick, from those strong, in the fall, and give them special care.

12. If any sheep is hurt, catch it at once and wash the wounds, and if it is fly time, apply spirits of turpentine daily, and always wash with something healing. If a limb is broken, bind it up with splinters tightly, loosening as the limb swells.

13. Keep a number of good bells on the sheep.

14. Do not let the sheep spoil wool with chaff or burrs.

15. Cut tag-locks in early sping.

16. For scours, give pulverized alum in wheat bran. Prevent by taking great care in changing dry for green feed.

17. If one is lame, examine the foot clean out between the hoofs, pare the hoofs if unsound, and apply tobacco with blue vitrol, boiled in a little water.

18. Shear at once any sheep commencing to shed its wool, unless the weather is too severe, and save carefully the pelt of any sheep that dies.

19. Have at least one good work by you for reference. This will be money in your pocket.

WINTERING BEES.

There are two evils, or dangers, to be guarded against in carrying bees safely through the winter season; one is freezing, the other is starving. The danger of freezing is in some classes of hives more imminent than others. A hive consisting of one box, perfectly close, except the bottom entrance, filled with comb, with the side combs supplied with honey, and the centre with brood comb, a considerable part of which is empty from the late hatchig of the brood, thus leaving the centre empty for the occupancy of the colony, can be in but trifling danger from the cold, if left upon its stand. But there are frequently weak swarms, that have not secured sufficient winter stores, that we desire to save, as there is danger of their starvation. Others perhaps have so constructed their combs that they may not be able to change their position in the depth of winter, to remove from the emptied combs to those filled with honey, and so perish with abundant stores in their hive, but out of their reach.

To guard against this last evil, Mr. Langstroth recommends the cutting of a hole about an inch in diameter in the centre of each comb, about one-third down from the top. In a note, he tells us of a process adopted by Mr. Wm. W. Cary. 'He makes a hole in the side of the hive (which, when not in use, is covered with a button or plug) through which he slowly works an instrument in the shape of a flour or butter tryer (sharpened at the end) until it strikes the opposite side of the hive." I have found a round stick half or three-fourths of an inch in diameter, sharpened at the end, as available for this purpose as the butter tryer, and the bees will clean off the honey if left within their reach. I have succeeded best in wintering my bees in a cellar, where light and frost were excluded, and should prefer it to any way, in my knowledge, for weak swarms especially, and those that have not a full supply of stores for winter. In the few experiments I have made, I have found no other way quite as satisfactory.

With a feeder to which they could have access at all times, all had free upward ventilation and any needed supply of feed, and always come out strong in the spring. I have found no trouble in feeding them in empty comb laid upon the bars, with the feed turned upon the comb. After a few times of feeding, they would come as readily and quietly as pigs to their feed, without quarreling with each other or with their feeder. The cellar should be dark.

A candle will not disturb them when they are to be fed. I have found "sugar," or sugar from the bottom of a syrup barrel, or a molasses hogshead, reduced by water boiled and skimmed, either of them, to answer a valuable purpose for feeding the bees.

I have prepared for my own use a feeder, in which I can give nearly a quart of the syrup at one time, and by placing it upon the frames or bars of a hive it can be entered from between the bars, and serves for a communication from one part of the hive to the other.

There was a rumor in the city last night to the effect that Mr. Letellier de St. Just was about to retire from the Government to accept the office of Collector of Customs at Quebec, and that his place in the Cabinet was to be filled by Mr. Cauchon. Whatever truth there may be in the former statement, we cannot believe that Mr. Mackenzie would so outrage public sentiment as to offer a seat in the Cabinet to Mr. Cauchon.

MR. STANLEY HEARD FROM.—The New York *Herald* has a despatch from London dated November 16th, which states that advices have been received from Mr. H. M. Stanley, the *Herald* Commissioner in Africa, from Zanzibar, dated October 19, which states that he had surveyed the delta of the Rufigi River, and had found two navigable mouths and distinct channels into the interior of Africa. The route of the slave trade crosses this river. The result of the exploration suggests means of effectually crushing the slave traffic. A steam launch a steel gun and a few marines stationed along the river would easly accomplish the work. Mr. Stanley while ascending the river gathered valuable information and established a trading station for the exchange of goods and native produce, oil, gums, and drugs.

Engilshmen, as a rule, do not we are afraid, take very kindly to education. They do not, at least, show that hungry craving for it which educational reformers hope they will eventually show. Still less do they like being compelled to go to school yet compelled they will all eventually be. The lash has already been applied, with judgment but with firmness; and the result is satisfactory. At recent meeting of the London School Board, Sir Charles Reed, the Chairman, made very interesting statements, of the work that had been done by the Board since its establishment. The total number of children on the London School Roll has increased from 208,520 in 1871 to 343,102 in 1874, and the average attendance at "efficient" schools had increased in the same time from 171,167 to 256,391 children; or a total increased average attendance of 86,532. One may gather some idea of the size of London and of the magnitude of the operations of this the largest School Board in the world when we find more than a third of a million of children on the school rolls; and the Chairman of the Board yet lamenting that there are still, at a reasonable calculation, 190,000 children not subject to efficient teaching.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Archduke Charles Ferdinand of Austria is dead.

Military operations in Spain have suspended on account of the winter.

Prince Gortschakoff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is visiting at Berlin.

Russia has sent orders for the speedy completion of her fortreses on the Khivan frontier.

THE KINGSTON ELECTION.—The election has been declared void. Sir John MacDonald is to pay all costs, but is not disqualified for re-election.

The Chilean Consulate at Mondoza, Argentine States, has been insulted, and the Consul himself arrested, on account of that official's alleged sympathy with the insurgents.

The German Reichstag having come to a conclusion with regard to standing orders contrary to the views of the President, that officer immediately resigned the Presidency.

The infant son of the Duke of Edinburgh was baptized at Buckingham Palace on Monday last. The Queen, the Empress of Russia, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Czarowitz and the Grand Duke Alexis were present.

Heavy storms of rain have swept the eastern part of Cuba, badly damaging the railroads. The sugar cane all over the country is levelled. The towns of Sanna and Tanamo, on the north coast, are flooded, cattle goods and houses swept away, and some loss of life reported.

Kingston, Jamaica, advices of the 6th inst., state that there are sixteen small wrecks in Kingston harbor, and a few larger ones in Port Maril and St. Ann's Bay. The towns of Portland, St. Mary's and St. Ann's have suffered severely, and all telegraph lines were blown down by the gale of the 1st inst.

NOTEWORTHY.—In our shipping list this week *every* date begins with a steamer, both in the arrivals and clearences—a circumstance that has not before happened in our experience of Pictou shipping list. From Nov. 9th to 18th twenty-three steamers arrived at and sailed from Pictou.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

Relics of the Prince Albert, the ship sent out by Lady Franklin, has just been brought home by a whaling vessel from the Artic regions. They included a record which was placed in a canister and left by Capt. Kennedy in August, 1852, stating that he had been in winter quarters since the previous autumn, and that the ice had then broken up and liberated his vessel.

REGAL COURTESY.—Edmund Yates' paper, the London *World*, has taken to teaching Queen Victoria good manners apropos of Her Majesty's alleged inattention to the visiting Empress of Russia. The relations between the Queen and her guest, are beginning to excite unpleasant remarks and and indeed the recent marriage is almost universally recognised as a most unfortunate mistake. The Empress had been in London for several weeks, and nobody, except the Duke of Edinburgh, has taken any notice of her, yet this is her first visit to England.

An Englishman named George Worthy, who died last October at Mazatlan, Mexico, where he kept a notorious den, confessed to the American Consul just before his death that he had committed fourteen murders. The first was that of the mate of the American ship Cultilator at Liverpool in 1854. The rest were committed in the United States and this country, four near Toronto, one at Oswego, three at Chicago two at New York and three at the South. He died from wounds received at the hands of a Spanish gambler, and leaves $15,000 to $1-,000 to a sister at Sheffield, Eng.

A HINT TO ADVESTISERS.—We are frequently asked, "What is the best method of advertising?" and, aside from all questions of self-interest, are inclined to think the views embodied in the following, from the Denver *Herald*, are about correct:—"The public can be better reached through the columns of a newspaper of fair circulation than though all the other mediums, costly circulars, cards, posters, give-aways and jim-cracks put together. The old established weekly newspaper is, after all, the only general judicious medium for advantageous advertising. A thousand doors are open to welcome it: a thousand messengers are weekly seeking the post-office to receive it; a thousand families look for its coming, and ten thousand read it when it does come, advertisements and all."

America is not, it seems, to be allowed to have a monopoly of clerical scandals. An affair has come to light in London which promises to parallel the worst feature of the Beecher-Tilton case. A short time since a young Nonconformist minister was called from the North to the pastorate of an influential metropolitan congregation, as the successor of a venerable Doctor of Divinity, who, through age and infirmity, had been compelled to resign his charge. The young preacher soon took a prominent position in London, speaking at Exeter Hall and elsewhere. The reverend gentleman, however, who was married, fell into pecuniary difficulties, and, according to current rumour, inquiry showed the reason to be that he was maintaining two establishments, in one of which lived a female who had followed him from the North. He has now sent in his resignation to the Church, and made confession of his guilt.

MISSING.—Not long ago one of the New York papers, the *World*, if we are not mistaken, published from the police records of that city, a list of persons who have disappeared from the sight and knowledge of their families and friends during the past year or two. The list was a startling one, but its publication only gave a momentary prominence to what is matter of knowledge to hundreds and thousands of the dwellers in large cities. The fact is that in all our large cities, and in some small ones, such disappearances have occurred. It is but a short time since a young man came to Halifax from the country, put up at a large hotel, went out in the evening, and has never since been seen. The circumstance that his errand in Halifax was to receive a large sum of money, the proceeds of a lucky, or rather for him unlucky, lottery ticket, adds nothing but what is unpleasant to the suspicions of those who are interested in his case. Now we hear of another disappearance, only last week, of a young school girl in Boston, whose friends are indulging in the most unhappy suspicions. These facts are not singular, would they were, and they point a moral rather adverse to the efficiency of our boasted police and detective forces.—*Hx. Citizen.*

CANADIAN TRADE WITH THE WEST INDIES.—It might be well for the agents and owners of the Anchor, Allan and other steamship lines, to consider upon what terms they could meet the Government proposition for affording additional postal and trading facilities between Canada and the rich West Indian ports. Montreal, Quebec and Halifax should be the points touched at in one route; St. John and either Portland or New York (if taking in the latter would lessen the expense) should be another route, in both summer and winter. Of course the ports of Montreal and Quebec would be closed in winter. Whether the trips should be monthly or bi-monthly should depend on circumstances. It might be arranged that the steamers leave St. John, and taking the circuit suggested by the geographical situation of the Islands might return by the St. John route and *vice versa.* In any case, we call upon our shipowners, capitalists and merchants to be up and doing, with a view to second the efforts of the Maritime cities of Canada to develop their trade. The volume of the trade of Cuba alone foots up to some $227,000,000, and that island most needs what Canada is best able to supply. Let us strike for extended trade and help to make Confederation as great a success in a commercial as it is in a political and financial point of view.—*St. John Telegraph.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A CARRIAGE.—A New Glasgow despatch to the Halifax *Chronicle* says that on Friday last Wm. Merkel, of Wentworth Grant, did suddenly while sitting in his wagon in New Glasgow. He was a stout, active, hearty looking man, highly respected, aged sixty-eight years. The verdict of the coroner's jury was "Died by visitation of God."

HEIGHT OF THE HUMAN SPECIES.—M. Silberman shows the average height of the male and female population of France, taken in a certain position which he names the 'geometric' is 1,600040 metres, or 2 metres if in the same position the hands are comfortably extended over the head. Two individuals laid lengthwise, with fingers touching, would thus measure 4 metres, and this he terms the base of the harmonic proportions of the human race. Thus the harmonic base is four times 1 meter, just as the meridian is four times 10,000 000 metres, and the relation of the two integers is as 1 to 10,000,000. From these considerations he draws proof of the equality of the sexes as they exhibit woman not as a complement to the male portion of the race, but as constituting normally and by right half of the human family. M. Silberman arrives at the conclusion, as the result of his various investigations and studies, that the average height of the human race has remained unchanged since the Chaldean epoch 4,000 years ago.

BENEFIT OF NARROW GAUGE RAILWAYS.—Whatever railroad men maythink about the comparative advantages of the ordinary and narrow gauge tracks exclusively for general business on great routes of travel there is no doubt that roads built on the narrow guage principle can be used to great profit in new and in mountainous regions where it would not pay to build roads on the old plan. The Montery and Salinas City Railroad in California affords an excellent illustration of this fact. The farmers along the line built the road themselves and put it in operation. They had previously made calculations from which they learned that the people who would be accommodated by it were paying $330,000 per annum for the transportation of their crops to tide water. They ascertained that for less than this sum they could build an narrow gauge road from the Salinas plains to Montery, a distance of 18¼ miles; together with a wharf at Montery and suitably warehouses. The result of their enterprise is that they get their grain carried to tide water for $2.25 per ton instead of paying $5.50 as they had been doing, which is a saving to them of $195,000 the first year of the road's existence. The experience of these Californian farmers proves that under favorable conditions a narrow gauge road can be, and has been built and equipped for less money than would have been paid by the people of the district through which it runs for freight alone in a single year.

One vote in the city of New York returned a Republican member to the assembly, which made a majority in the Legislature of that state for Thomas Jefferson, and gave him the vote of New York, without which he could not have been elected. The whole policy of the United States during the Jefferson and Madison administrations, a period of sixteen years, hung on that vote. One vote elected Marcus Moreton governor of Massachusetts, in an aggregate popular vote of nearly 100,000. One vote elected William Allen, in the Chillichote district, to Congress in 1834, and one vote subsequently made him United States Senator for six years afterwards. The following case of the kind is still more remarkable: In 1830, Dan Stone, of Cincinnati, was a candidate for the State Legislature. Walking up the Main Street on the morning of the election, he overtook an acquaintance going to the polls, who intended to vote the opposition ticket. Stone solicited his vote, 'We are old friends and I know you will show a friend that mark of kindness.' Party spirit was then comparatively quiet. The voter replied: 'Well Dan, you are a pretty clever fellow. I don't care if I do.' That vote elected Stone, and gave a majority of one in the Legislature which made Thomas Ewing United State Senator. Mr. Ewing's vote on the question of confirming the appointment of Martin Von Buren as Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, enabled the Vice President to give the casting vote against it and call Mr. Van Buren home. That recall made Mr. Van Buren first Vice President, and then President, and determined the general political policy of the country for four years. One vote accomplished all this. One vote sent James L. Faran to the Legislature, and made him subsequently Senator.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To Keep Fresh Butter for Winter Use.—Wash, beat, and salt the butter in the usual way, taking care that it is entirely free from buttermilk. This done, put aside any quantity of butter not required for present use into a common glazed pan, in layers an inch and a half thick, and on each layer put a thin layer of fine salt, press it down tightly, place a cloth on the top until the jar is full; then place a dry cloth on the top, and tie it down with thick paper or bladder until wanted. The pan or jar most used for this purpose has a cover, is brown outside and yellow inside.

Worth Knowing.—A correspondent of *The Country Gentleman* says if copperas and saltpetere water is used around pear trees the trees will show the effect in a large yield of fruit. He tried this on a Bartlett pear tree that had yielded no fruit for two years previous. That very year it yielded 155 large, fine pears and the following year 250 large ones, and is still doing finely. If pear trees want iron, which most soils are deficient in, sulphate of iron or copperas is good for them.

To Stew Prunes.—Put one pound of prunes into a small stew-pan, with four ounces of white sugar, a small stick of cinnamon, and three cloves, cover with water, put it to boil gently for three quarters of an hour, or until the prunes are quite soft; then take them out, strain the syrup over them, and serve when cold.

Sugar Snaps.—One cup of butter two cups of sugar, four cups of flour, one egg, stir sugar and butter to a cream, add the egg well beaten, and a small teacupful of water with a quarter of a teacupful of soda dissolved in it; stir half a spoonful of cream tartar into the flour, roll out very thin and bake in a moderate oven.

Melted Butter to Serve with Cod.—Mix three teaspoonfuls of flour and six ounces of butter smoothly together on a plate, put into a lined sancepan and pour in a pint of milk or sweet cream; keep stirring it one way over a sharp fire; let it boil for a minute or two, then add the chopped yolks and whites of three hard boiled eggs, and serve in a sauce boat.

Chocolate Kisses.—Three heaping tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate, one pound of granulated sugar, the whites of four eggs, beat the eggs to a froth, not too stiff, add the sugar and chocolate, and stir well together; flavor with 30 drops of vanilla, drop on buttered paper with a teaspoon; bake in a moderate oven for ten minutes.

Pumpkin Pies.—Peel and remove the seeds, etc., of a good, sweet pumpkin, and stew in water enough to keep from burning until it can be passed through a sieve, add three pints of sweet cream and nine beaten eggs, with sugar, mace, nutmeg and ginger, or grated lemon rind to taste, border or line pie-plates with a nice paste and fill with the mixture, bake in moderate oven for ¾ of an hour.

Connecticut Indian Pudding.—Scald 3 pints of new milk, and while hot stir in 7 tablespoonfuls of fine Indian meal, let it stand till cool, and then add one ½ lb of stoned raisins, 4 oz of butter, spice and sugar to taste, and 7 well beaten eggs, beat all together, pour into a deep baking dish, and bake in a moderate oven 1½ hour. (This pudding was once considered an essential part of a Thanksgiving dinner.)